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(54) 【発明の名称】 凝集剤

(57)【要約】

【課題】 経済的にも格段に優れ、水と混ぜて使用して も顕著な発熱を生じない高い凝集力の無機系凝集剤。 【解決手段】 シリカおよび水酸化カルシウムを主成分 とし、アルミニウム分及び鉄分を酸化物換算でおのおの 1~8重量%、0.5~6重量%含む凝集剤。好適に は、セメント製造工程の中間品であって、Ca(OH) 2又はCa(OH)2とCaOを45~75重量%、Si O25~30重量%、A12O31~8重量%、Fe2O3 O. 5~6重量%の鉱物成分を含み、且つCaOとCa (OH) 2の含有重量比はCaO/Ca(OH) 2=0~ 9とする。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 シリカおよび水酸化カルシウムを主成分とし、アルミニウム分及び鉄分を酸化物換算でおのおの1~8重量%、0.5~6重量%含むことを特徴とする凝集剤。

1

【請求項2】 セメント製造工程の中間品であって、C $a(OH)_2$ 又は $Ca(OH)_2$ と $CaOを45\sim75$ 重量%、 $SiO_25\sim30$ 重量%、 $A1_2O_31\sim8$ 重量%、 Fe_2O_3O . $5\sim6$ 重量%の鉱物成分を含み、且つ CaOと $Ca(OH)_2$ の含有重量比がCaO/ $Ca(OH)_2=0\sim9$ であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の凝集剤。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明が属する技術分野】本発明は、下水、産業廃水、 浚渫土の処理の際に用いられる凝集剤に関する。より詳 細には、これらに含まれる汚泥粒子を凝集する凝集剤で あってセメント製造の中間処理工程から容易に得られる 取り扱い性に優れた無機性の凝集剤に関する。

[0002]

【従来技術】河川、湖沼、海域等の浚渫土或いは下水や 産業廃水は、一般に多量の汚泥粒子が懸濁した泥漿状の 流体となっている。これらを処分する場合、昨今の埋立 処分地の枯渇化に伴い、減容化即ちその容積をできるだ け減少させることが望まれる。また、これらを有効利用 する場合もハンドリング性の向上のために減容化は不可 欠である。減容化の方法としては、天日乾燥・サンドド レーン等の土木的脱水、真空沪過等の機械的脱水および 凝集剤の添加或いはこれらの技術を組み合わせる方法が ある。被脱水物が高含水率のものでは、直接土木的脱水 30 処理を行うと処理時間が長くなり、その間対象物によっ ては異臭を発したり、また均一な減容化も行い難い為、 まず凝集剤で沈降分離させ、これを土木的脱水処理や機 械的脱水することが行われている。一方で、凝集剤を用 いる方法は他の処理策と比較すると一般に処理コストが 高いものとなりがちであり、とりわけ高分子系凝集剤は 添加量は少なくて済むものの単価がかなり高い。このた め、比較的安価な無機系の凝集剤、中でもより安価な凝 集剤としてセメント中間品などから製造されたものの開 発が進められている。

[0003]

【発明が解決する課題】セメント中間品から製造した凝集剤は、セメントクリンカー焼成物を原料とし、コスト増加を抑えるために物理的及び化学的処理を最小限度に留めたもので、従って新たな添加物を配合しない限り、その主成分がシリカと生石灰からなるものである。このため、凝集化処理効率を高める観点から従来の無機系凝集剤で一般に行われるように、凝集剤を水に加えて液状に調整した凝集剤溶液を使用しようとすると、生石灰と水とが反応し、野菜な発熱が起こる為、取り扱いに割約

が生じた。 【0004】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らは、前記課題の解決、即ちコストの増加を抑え、且つ凝集化能力も低下させず、発熱を抑制して取り扱い性の改善を検討した結果、前記のような凝集剤の主成分たる生石灰の一部又は全てを、水と反応しても顕著な発熱が起きない水酸化カルシウムに変換することで、かかる課題の解決を図ることができた。

10 【0005】即ち、本発明は、シリカおよび水酸化カルシウムを主成分とし、アルミニウム分及び鉄分を酸化物 換算でおのおの1~8重量%、0.5~6重量%含むことを特徴とする凝集剤である。

【0006】また、本発明は、セメント製造工程の中間 品であって、Ca(OH) $_2$ 又はCa(OH) $_2$ とCaO を45~75重量%、SiO $_2$ 5~30重量%、AI $_2$ O $_3$ 1~8重量%、Fe $_2$ O $_3$ O.5~6重量%の鉱物成分 を含み、且つCaOとCa(OH) $_2$ の含有重量比がCaO/Ca(OH) $_2$ =0~9であることを特徴とする 前記の凝集剤である。

[0007]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明は、例えば河川、湖沼、海域等の浚渫土、産業廃水、家庭等からの下水などの、懸濁粒子からなる泥漿を凝集対象とした凝集剤に関するものである。本発明の凝集剤は、シリカおよび水酸化カルシウムを主成分とし、アルミニウム分及び鉄分を酸化物換算でおのおの1~8重量%、0.5~6重量%含むものであり、本発明においてシリカおよび水酸化カルシウムを主成分とするとは、これら二成分の合計含有量が、他の含有化学成分中最大の含有量を示す成分の含有量よりも多いことを云う。

【0008】上記成分中、シリカ及び水酸化カルシウムは、高含水汚泥中の水分と各種の珪酸カルシウム化合物を生成することにより、脱水作用と固形化作用を発揮する。また、アルミニウム分と鉄分はアルミニウムイオン及び鉄イオンの供給源となり、カルシウムイオンと共に汚泥粒子表面の陰イオンを中和して凝集を誘発させる。アルミニウム分及び鉄分が酸化物換算で、各々1重量%未満、0.5重量%未満ではこの効果が十分ではない。

40 一方、アルミニウム分及び鉄分が各々8重量%、6重量%を超えても上記効果は大差ない。アルミニウム分の含有量は1~8重量%が適当であり、3~7重量%が適当でしい。また、鉄分の含有量は0.5~6重量%が適当であり、1~5重量%が好ましい。

【0009】本発明の凝集剤は、セメント製造工程の中間品から好適に得ることができる。即ち、本発明はセメント製造工程でのクリンカー焼成中に取り出した中間品を消化することにより凝集剤として使用できるようにしたものである。ここで、セメント製造工程の中間品と

水とが反応し、顕著な発熱が起こる為、取り扱いに制約 50 は、セメントクリンカー焼成キルンの途中から取り出さ

11/23/2008, EAST Version: 2.3.0.3

3

れたクリンカー半焼成物であり、セメント製造ではクリンカーに添加配合される他の原料成分は未配合としたものである。また、この中間品に粉砕等の物理的加工や加熱等を行う必要は特にない。即ち、適度の加水による消化のみを行えば良く、従って、極めて簡単に作製でき、製造コストも比較的安価である。

【0010】セメント製造工程の中間品から得られる本発明の上記凝集剤は、具体的には、 $SiO_2:5\sim30$ 重量%、 $A1_2O_3:1\sim8$ 重量%、 $Fe_2O_3:0.5\sim6$ 重量%の鉱物成分を含み、更に $Ca(OH)_2$ 又は $Ca(OH)_2$ と $CaO:45\sim75$ 重量%、但し、CaOO含有重量/ $Ca(OH)_2$ の含有重量=0~9なる関係を満たす成分を含むものである。本凝集剤ではこれ以外の含有成分として、通常のセメントクリンカー焼成物に含まれる成分も含むことができる。

【0011】SiO2、Al2O3、Fe2O3の各成分の 上記含有量範囲は、セメント製造の中間品中の成分含有 量範囲でもあるため、前記成分の含有量は自ずと上記範 囲に定まる。一方、カルシウム分も同様に中間品中に含 まれるカルシウム分の含有範囲によって定まるものの、 中間品中に含まれるカルシウム分の存在形態としては大 部分が生石灰(CaO)及び遊離CaOで存在する為、 本発明の凝集剤ではこのCaOのうちの10~100重 量%をCa(OH)₂に変換して含有させたものとす る。即ち、CaOの含有重量/Ca(OH)2の含有重 量=0~9なる関係を満たす必要がある。CaOの含有 重量/Ca(OH)₂の含有重量の値が9を超えると水 に加えた時の発熱反応が顕著となり、取り扱い性に支障 を及ぼすことがあるので好ましくない。尚、CaOの含 有重量/Ca(OH)2の含有重量の値がOに近づくほ ど水を加えた時の反応は常温に近づくので、より好まし くは、CaOの含有重量/Ca(OH)₂の含有重量= 0~2とする。カルシウム分は含水処理物中の固体粒子 を固結化できると共に、比較的早期の凝集力にも優れ る。

【0012】尚、中間品中に含有するCaOのCa(OH)2への変換方法としては、公知の消化方法であれば特に限定されないが、例えば、常圧式消化装置や加圧式消化装置を用いた乾式消化、ロータリー式、クラリファイヤー式、粉砕消化機を用いた湿式消化、散水機を用い40た散水による消化等の操作を行えば容易にできる。尚、消化操作に於いて、大量のCaOを水によって一気にC*

* a (OH) 2にすると、Ca (OH) 2への変換率を高めたものほど消化の際に発熱し易くなるので、その場合は前記例示した装置を使用し、比較的少量ずつ消化操作を行うのが望ましい。

【0013】本発明の凝集剤は、粉末のままでも使用できるが、水に加えて混合し、水溶液として使用すると良い。水溶液にすることで高含水の処理対象物にも均一且つ速やかに混ざり易く、凝集処理効率が格段に高まる。水溶液中の凝集剤濃度は特に限定されないが、好ましくは5~40%が良く、通常は外見的に乳濁状の溶液となれば使用できる。処理対象物に対する凝集剤溶液の使用量も特に限定されるものではないが、高含水処理物を凝集処理対象とする場合、処理対象物100重量部に対し、固形分で概ね0.1~100重量部相当を加えるのが好ましい。これは0.1重量部未満では凝集作用が極めて乏しく、また100重量部を超える添加量では凝集作用の向上が殆ど見られないため好ましくない。

【0014】凝集剤添加後の凝集物は、必要に応じ、濃縮、沈降、脱水等を公知手法で行うことによって、十分な減容化や一層の処理時間の短縮を行うことができる。 尚、本凝集剤は他の公知無機系凝集剤と併用しても良い。

[0015]

【実施例】「実施例1~3〕 普通セメント製造のクリ ンカー焼成中に取り出したクリンカー構成成分以外には 配合物を加えてない中間品に、該中間品100重量部に 対し、水約15重量部が加わるよう常圧式消化装置を用 いて消化処理を行い、表1に記した含有成分のフレーク |状の凝集剤を作製した。この凝集剤の表2に記した重量 30 分をそれぞれ100gの25℃の水に添加し、攪拌混合 して凝集剤溶液を作製した。凝集剤を水に添加してから 約1分後の凝集剤溶液の温度を測定し、その結果を併せ て表2に記す。次いで作製した各凝集剤溶液の全量を、 表3に記した固形成分からなる泥水2500g(含水率 約80%)に投入し、攪拌機で約3分間攪拌した。攪拌 湿練物は約1リットルをメスシリンダーに移してこれを 静置し、その間の混練物単位容積あたりの発生ブリージ ング水の容積比を減容化率として30分~3日間の経時 変化で調べた。その結果を表2に併せて記す。

0 【0016】

【表1】

				,		
含有鉱物成分	SiO2	A120s	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaCO _s	Ca(OH) ₂	その他
含有重量%	15. 5	3. 7	2. 2	15. 7	52. 6	10. 5

 5

と同様の泥水2.5 K g に凝集剤溶液の全量を投入し、 *【0018】 投入した際の減容化率を調べた。測定結果は表2に併せ て記す。

【表2】

オレファカトナフ	Markets Hell Safe Safe	Г

	水に対する	凝集剂溶液	発生ブリージング水の容積比					
	添加量(g)	の温度(℃)	30分後	3 時間後	24時間後	72時間後		
実施例1	15	2 5	5. 5	10.8	20.3	28.0		
実施例 2	20	26	7. 0	13.9	22.1	22. 2		
実施例 8	4 0	28	10.1	18.1	22.7	22. 9		
比較例1	4 0	8 0	7. 1	14. 2	22.0	22. 2		

[0019]

【表3】

成	分	Ig. Loss	SiQ2	Feg0a	Ca0	Al zOs	その他
含有量	(重量%)	13. 3	48. 3	7. 9	2. 5	17.0	11.0

10※【発明の効果】本発明の凝集剤は、経済的にも安価であ り、水と混ぜても顕著な発熱を生じることなく、ほぼ常 温の溶液として得ることができるので、この溶液を用い ることで大量の含水処理対象物に対しても、高い凝集力 で斑無く短時間で安定した凝集処理を行うことができ

[0020]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]A flocculating agent by which using silica and calcium hydroxide as the main ingredients, and a part for aluminum and iron being respectively included 0.5 to 6% of the weight one to 8% of the weight by oxide conversion.

[Claim 2]Are an intermediate item of a cement production process and Ca(OH) $_2$ or Ca(OH) $_2$, and CaO 45 to 75 % of the weight, 5 to 30 % of the weight of SiO $_2$, 1 to 8 % of the weight of aluminum $_2$ O $_3$, The flocculating agent according to claim 1 characterized by content weight ratios of CaO and Ca(OH) $_2$ being CaO/Ca(OH) $_2$ =0 - 9 including mineral components of 0.5 to 6 % of the weight of Fe $_2$ O $_3$.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which an invention belongs] This invention relates to sewage, industrial waste water, and the flocculating agent used in the case of processing of dredged soil. It is related with the flocculating agent of the inorganic matter nature excellent in the handling nature which is a flocculating agent which condenses more the sludge particle contained in these in details, and is easily obtained from the intermediate treatment process of cement production.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]Generally dredged soil or sewage, and industrial waste water, such as a river, a lake, and ocean space, serve as a slurry-like fluid in which a lot of sludge particles were suspended. When disposing of these, to decrease reduction, i.e., the capacity, as much as possible is desired with drain-izing of the landfill site of these days. Also when using these effectively, reduction is indispensable because of improvement in handling nature. The methods of reduction include the method of combining mechanical drying of engineering-works drying of solar drying, a sand drain, etc., a vacuum filtration, etc. and addition of a flocculating agent, or such art. Since processing time will become long if a dehydrate performs engineering-works dehydrating treatment directly in the thing of high water content, a nasty smell is emitted in the meantime depending on a subject and it is hard to perform uniform reduction, it is made to sediment with a flocculating agent first, and engineering-works dehydrating treatment and carrying out mechanical drying are performed in this. On the other hand, generally the method of using a flocculating agent tends to become what has a high cleanup cost as compared with other processing measures, and the unit price of an addition of what there is and ends is [a polymers system flocculating agent] especially quite high. [few] For this reason, development of what was manufactured from the cement intermediate item

etc. as the flocculating agent of a comparatively cheap inorganic system and an especially cheaper flocculating agent is furthered.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The flocculating agents manufactured from the cement intermediate item are physical and a thing in which are that for which chemical preparation was stopped to the minimum, therefore the main ingredients consist of silica and quicklime unless a new additive is blended, in order to use cement clinker fired material as a raw material and to obstruct cost increase Kuwae. For this reason, if it was going to use the flocculant solution which added the flocculating agent to water and adjusted it liquefied so that it may generally be performed by the conventional inorganic system flocculating agent from a viewpoint which raises condensation-ized processing efficiency, since quicklime and water would react and remarkable generation of heat would take place, restrictions arose in handling.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention persons suppress solution of said technical problem, i.e., an increase in cost, and do not reduce condensation-ized capability, either, As a result of controlling and dealing with generation of heat and considering a sexual improvement, solution of this technical problem was able to be aimed at by changing some or all of mainingredients slack quicklime of the above flocculating agents into calcium hydroxide in which remarkable generation of heat does not occur even if it reacts to water.

[0005]That is, this invention is a flocculating agent by which using silica and calcium hydroxide as the main ingredients, and a part for aluminum and iron being respectively included 0.5 to 6% of the weight one to 8% of the weight by oxide conversion.

[0006]This invention is an intermediate item of a cement production process, and Ca(OH) $_2$ or Ca(OH) $_2$, and CaO 45 to 75 % of the weight, 5 to 30 % of the weight of SiO $_2$, 1 to 8 % of the weight of aluminum $_2$ O $_3$, It is the aforementioned flocculating agent characterized by content weight ratios of CaO and Ca(OH) $_2$ being CaO/Ca(OH) $_2$ =0 - 9 including mineral components of 0.5 to 6 % of the weight of Fe $_2$ O $_3$.

[0007]

[Embodiment of the Invention]This invention relates to the flocculating agent which made applicable to condensation the slurry which consists of suspension particles, such as sewage from dredged soil, such as a river, a lake, and ocean space, industrial waste water, a home, etc., for example. The flocculating agent of this invention uses silica and calcium hydroxide as the main ingredients, and respectively a part for aluminum, and iron by oxide conversion 1 to 8 % of the weight, Containing 0.5 to 6% of the weight, and using silica and calcium hydroxide as the main ingredients in this invention means that there are more total contents of these two

ingredients than the content of the ingredient which shows the maximum content in other content chemical entity.

[0008]Silica and calcium hydroxide demonstrate a dehydrating action and a solidification operation among the above-mentioned ingredient by generating the moisture in high hydrous sludge, and various kinds of calcium silicate compounds. A part for aluminum and iron serve as a supply source of Al ion and iron ion, neutralize the negative ion on the surface of a sludge particle, and make condensation induce with calcium ion. The oxide conversion of this effect is not respectively enough as a part for aluminum, and iron at less than 1 % of the weight and less than 0.5 % of the weight. On the other hand, even if a part for aluminum and iron exceed 8 % of the weight and 6 % of the weight respectively, the above-mentioned effect is practically equal. 1 to 8 % of the weight is suitable for the content for aluminum, and its 3 to 7 % of the weight is preferred. 0.5 to 6 % of the weight is suitable for the content of iron, and its 1 to 5 % of the weight is preferred.

[0009]The flocculating agent of this invention can be suitably obtained from the intermediate item of a cement production process. That is, it enables it to use this invention as a flocculating agent by digesting the intermediate item taken out during the clinker calcination by a cement production process. Here, the intermediate item of a cement production process is the clinker biscuit-bake thing taken out from the middle of the cement clinker calcination kiln, and other raw material components by which addition combination is carried out are made clinker with un-blending in cement production. There is no necessity in particular of performing physical machining, heating, etc. of grinding etc. to this intermediate item. That is, what is necessary is to perform only digestion by moderate adding water therefore, it can produce very easily, and a manufacturing cost is also comparatively cheap.

[0010]The above-mentioned flocculating agent of this invention obtained from the intermediate item of a cement production process, Specifically SiO_2 :5-30 % of the weight, aluminum $_2O_3$:1-8 % of the weight, Fe_2O_3 :0.5-6 % of the weight mineral components are included – content weight =0-9 of Ca(OH) $_2$ or Ca(OH) $_2$, and CaO:45 - the content weight / Ca(OH) $_2$ of 75 % of the weight, however CaO – the ingredient which fills a relation is included. In this flocculating agent, the ingredient contained in the usual cement clinker fired material as components other than this can also be included.

[0011]Since the above-mentioned content range of each ingredient of ${\rm SiO}_2$ and aluminum $_2{\rm O}_3$ and ${\rm Fe}_2{\rm O}_3$ is also a quantitative formula range in the intermediate item of cement production, the content of said ingredient becomes settled in a mentioned range naturally. On the other hand, although the amount of calcium also becomes settled by the content range for the calcium similarly contained in an intermediate item, Since most existed by quicklime (CaO) and the isolation CaO as an existence gestalt for calcium contained [calcium] in an intermediate

item, 10 to 100 % of the weight in this CaO was changed into Ca(OH) $_2$, and was made to contain in the flocculating agent of this invention, content weight =0-9 [namely,] of the content weight / Ca(OH) $_2$ of CaO — it is necessary to fill a relation Since an excergic reaction when it adds to water may become remarkable and may exert trouble on handling nature when the value of the content weight of the content weight / Ca(OH) $_2$ of CaO exceeds 9, it is not desirable. Since a reaction approaches ordinary temperature when water is added, it is more preferably set to content weight =0 of the content weight / Ca(OH) $_2$ of CaO - 2, so that the value of the content weight of the content weight / Ca(OH) $_2$ of CaO approaches 0. The amount of calcium can agglomerate the particle in a wet treatment thing, and it is excellent also in comparatively early cohesive force.

[0012]As a converting method to Ca(OH) 2 of CaO contained in an intermediate item,

Especially if it is a publicly known digestion method, it will not be limited, but if digestion by watering using wet slaking and the sprinkler using dry slaking, the rotary system, clarifier type, and grinding slaking machine using an ordinary pressure type digester or a pressure type digester, etc. are operated, it can do easily, for example. In digestive operation, since it will become easy to generate heat in the case of digestion of what raised the conversion rate to Ca (OH) 2 if a lot of CaO is carried out at a stretch with water at Ca(OH) 2, it is desirable to use said illustrated device in that case, and to perform small-quantity [every] digestive operation comparatively.

[0013]Although the flocculating agent of this invention can be used also with powder, it is good to mix in addition to water and to use it as solution, it is easy to be mixed also with the processing object of high water by using solution uniformly and promptly, and coagulation treatment efficiency is markedly alike and increases. Although the flocculating agent concentration in particular in solution is not limited, it is preferably [5 to 40% of] good, and it can be used if it becomes a solution of the letter of turbidity usually in appearance. Although the amount in particular of the flocculant solution used to a processing object is not limited, either, when setting a high wet treatment thing as the coagulation treatment object, it is preferred to add an equivalent for 0.1 to 100 weight section in general by solid content to processing object 100 weight section. In less than 0.1 weight sections, this is very deficient in agglutination, and since improvement in agglutination is hardly found in the addition exceeding 100 weight sections, it is not preferred.

[0014] The aggregate after flocculating agent addition can perform shortening of sufficient reduction or much more processing time by performing concentration, sedimentation, drying, etc. by the publicly known technique if needed. This flocculating agent may be used together with other publicly known inorganic matter system flocculating agents.

[0015]

[Example][Examples 1-3] To the intermediate item which is not adding the compound other than the clinker constituent usually taken out during clinker calcination of cement production. To this intermediate item 100 weight section, digestive treatment was performed using the ordinary pressure type digester so that water about 15 weight sections might be added, and the flocculating agent of the shape of a flake of a component described in Table 1 was produced. A part for the weight described in Table 2 of this flocculating agent was added in 100 g of 25 ** water, respectively, stirring mixing was carried out, and the flocculant solution was produced. After adding a flocculating agent in water, the temperature of the flocculant solution of about 1 minute after is measured, and the result is combined and is described in Table 2. Subsequently, the whole quantity of each produced flocculant solution was supplied to the muddy water 2500g (about 80% of water content) which consists of a formed element described in Table 3, and was stirred for about 3 minutes with the agitator. Stirring kneaded material moved about 1 l. to the measuring cylinder, settled this, and investigated it by aging for 30 minutes - three days by making the volume ratio of the generating bleeding water per kneaded material unit capacity in the meantime into the rate of reduction. The result is combined with Table 2 and described.

[0016]

[Table 1]

含有鉱物成分	Si02	Al 20s	Fe ₂ O ₈	CaCO a	Ca(OH)2	その他
含有重量%	15. 5	3. 7	2- 2	15. 7	52-6	10. 5

[0017][Comparative example 1] As reference, all other conditions were the same, and they carried out addition mixing of the flocculating agent of the table 1 written component which omits digestion by said adding water, i.e., the conversion process to Ca(OH) 2 of CaO, at 25 ** water so that it might become a solution whose solids concentration is about 30 % of the weight. The temperature of the flocculant solution immediately after mixing was measured, and the rate of reduction at the time of supplying and supplying the whole quantity of a flocculant solution to 2.5 kg of the still more nearly same muddy water as the above also about this flocculant solution was investigated. A measurement result is collectively described in Table 2. [0018]

[Table 2]

	水に対する 軽集剤溶液		発生ブリージング水の容積比						
	添加量(g)	の温度(*C)	30分後	3時間後	24時間後	72時間後			
実施例1	15	2 5	5. 5	10.8	20.8	23.0			
実施例2	20	26	7. 0	13.9	22. 1	22. 2			
実施例 9	4 0	2.8	10. 1	18.1	22.7	22.9			
比較例1	4 0	8.0	7. 1	14.2	22.0	22.2			

[0019]

[Table 3]

烶	分	Ig. Loss	Si02	Fes0a	CaO	Al 203	その他
含有量	〈童量%〉	13. 3	48. 3	7. 9	2. 5	17.0	11.0

[0020]

[Effect of the Invention]Without producing remarkable generation of heat, even if the flocculating agent of this invention is economically cheap and it mixes water, since it can obtain as a solution of ordinary temperature mostly, coagulation treatment stabilized without spots with high cohesive force for a short time can be performed also to a lot of wet treatment subjects by using this solution.

[Translation done.]